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14th Ct hotwoon link	on Square and Eth A.

14th St., between Union Square and 5th Av.

frequent and long jaunts together. Lieut.

O'Brien approved of these excursions. It was

he who suggested that Bamford get a tandem He put up lunches for the Lieutenant and Mrs.

O'Brien and frequently started them off to

Bamford began to grow less attentive to Miss

Romeyn. Then Miss Romeyn grew ill, and soon the entire post, notably the women, began to

take sides as to Lieut. Bamford's conduct. Ex-

citing episodes now came fast. Miss Romeyn

sent a note to Lieut. Bamford asking him to call

at her house one afternoon. She reproached him

for his attention to Mrs. O'Brien and called in

her father, who denounced Bamford to his face,

declared the engagement broken, and ordered Bamford out of his house forever. Bamford

went, and that afternoon after dress parade de-clared, in the presence of the other officers, that

Romeyn had acted "like a cur." Romeyn re

"You have acted like a cur, sir."
There the incident ended. On Feb. 11 last

Mrs. O'Brien gave an elaborate dinner at the

post. The Romeyn-Bamford quarrel interfered

post. The Romeyn-Bamford quarrel interfered somewhat with its success. Four persons sent regreta—two men and two women. The men gave plausible excuses for not accepting the invitation. The women made no secret as to why they refused. Bamford had broken off his engagement with Miss Romeyn, and Mrs. O'Brien had accepted his attentions openly. That was sufficient for them. The fight was carried on in earnest between Miss Romeyn and Mrs. O'Brien. On Feb. 13 there was a hop at the post. Lieut. O'Brien and his wife marched around the room and were cut twice by Miss Romeyn. Other women of the post found it convenient not to see the O'Briens, and still others, as they testified at the court-martial, made it their business to watch Mrs. O'Brien and Lieut. Bamford. It was noticed that they danced together almost exclusively. The chief dance of the night was a german, and Mrs. O'Brien scandalized her crities by selecting Lieut. Bamford as her partner in one of the fligures. Then, too, it was noticed that when not dancing together they sat together a good deal in semi-seclusion. Gossiu

ROMEYN AGAINST O'BRIEN. AN ARMY POST SCANDAL AND ITS

HISTORY. Lieut. Bamford's Attentions to Mrs. O'Bries

and His Reported Betrothal to Miss Ninz Romeyn, and the Rumpus They Raised at McPherson - Court-Martial Scenes Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the De-

artment of the East of the regular army, will have to pass soon upon the findings of the Romeyn court-martial, which practically finished its work yesterday at Fort McPherson at Atlanta, Ga. After he disposes of the findings of this court-martial he will probably have to pass upon the decisions of several more court-martials at the same place, for it became known on Friday that the War Department had orgered the members of the court at Fort McPher-

Capt. Henry Romeyn of the Fifth Infantry has been on trial, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer. Capt. Romeyn knocked Lieut. M. J. O'Brien down on the parade ground of the post fter dress parade of the garrison on last Feb. 17. That is one of the charges against him. There are two other charges, both accusing him of circulating unjust and scandalous charges against Lieut. O'Brien's wife. The court-martial began its sessions on April 20. It speedily became apparent that it was Mrs. O'Brien who was on trial as to her moral character. The trial involved the question whether an army officer's wife may take bicycle rides and long walks and dance repeatedly with an officer of the post not her husband, but with her husband's approval, the other officer having broken off an engagement of marriage with the daughter of a third cer. The officer of the post who played the Fifth Infantry, and the young woman whose marriage engagement was broken is Miss Nina Romeyn, whose father knocked Lieut. O'Brien down. As the trial proceeded it developed that the question at issue had not only to do with Mrs. O'Brien's character, but also was complicated with the further question whether Lieut. Bamford had a right to his engagement with Miss Romeyn and show persistent public attention to Mrs. O'Brien, The court-martial thus found itself confronted with a typical army-post row, in which women and their jealousies played a conspicuous part. The result of the inquiry will practically determine whether Mrs. O'Brien will be run out of Fort McPherson and possibly out of the army circle itself. Some of the friends of Lieut. O'Brien say that certain women of the post are determined to blast Mrs. O'Brien forever, and that Capt. Romeyn and his daughter are simply bent upon securing revenge upon Lieut. Bamford for breaking his marriage engagement, Capt. be banished from good society, and hence it is around this woman that this army row, with its many-sided complications, rages.

So much for the row and its causes. The per-

sons involved are of more than ordinary importance. Capt. Romeyn has a reputation for bravery as a fighter. He has served continuously in the army since 1862, entering it as an tirement for age. He has been brevetted five times, and has a medal for bravery won in fighting Indians in Montana in 1877. He bears the scars of wounds received in battle. He is a high officer in the Loyal Legion, and has been pointed out as a type of efficiency in an army officer. His daughter has been known as the "belle of at Fort McPherson. Lieut, O'Brien has also had distinction. He was selected by the War Department to witness the war between Chins and Japan, and to report as to its conduct to the department. There is said to have been O'Brien is army bred and born. Her father is Capt. Kendall of the Sixth Cavalry, one of the best-known and most influential men in the army. Mrs. O'Brien is vivacious, comely, and, until this scandal arose, was one of the most popular women in army circles. Lieut. Bamford is one of the younger officers in the army. He is good-looking and has been popular.

a german, and Mrs. O'Brien scandalized her critics by selecting licut. Bamford as her partner in one of the figures. Then, too, it was noticed that when not dancing together they sat together a good deal in semi-seclusion. Gossip at the post was sectining by this time.

Just then a young man named Bennett, a railway official in Atlanta who had gone there a year or two since from Baltimore, and had become engaged to a daughter of Capt. Randall of the post, was drawn into the storm. Mrs. O'Brien had expressed a desire to go to Washington to witness the inauguration of McKinley on March 4. Bennett had decided to attend the inauguration, and also to make a visit to his old home in Baltimore. He offered to escort Mrs. O'Brien to Washington, and was in the railroad ticket office in Atlanta looking after transportation when Capt. Romeyn came in and declared that Mrs. O'Brien was not a fit person for him to associate with, and furthermore, advised him not to escort Mrs. O'Brien, Bennett took Romeyn's advice, told Miss Randall and others about it, and the story spread quickly and reached Lieut. O'Brien's cars. He also had heard that Mrs. O'Brien's dinner had not been a complete success, because of the gossip about her and Lleut. Bamford. Forthwith Lieut. O'Brien sent a note to Capt. Romeyn demanding an apology for his statements regarding Mrs. O'Brien to Mr. Bennett. Romeyn replied refusing to apologize, by that act casting further reflections on Mrs. O'Brien.

The crisis came on Feb. 17. Dress parade bad finished at the fort. The companies had been sent to the barracks, and the officers, as is the custom, had gathered about the commanding officer, who on that day was Major Porter. Suddenly Lieut. O'Brien's voice rang out:

"Gentlemen, your attention, please. Your attention, gentlemen, your attention, pense. Your attention, and the sprang up, but the officers, as is the customy had a pense. You attention, the sprange of the depar Affairs were peaceful at Fort McPherson when the O'Briens joined the regiment at the close of attention to Miss Romeyn for some time, and had permitted himself to be congratulated on his engagement to her. He has since declared was not engaged to her, and soon after he had received the congratulations it is known that he went to her and asked her to deny publicly that there was any engagement between This was despite the fact that he had asked her father to be allowed to wed her. She declined to make any such announcement, and a meyn and his daughter on one side and Licut. Bamford on the other as to whether the mar riage engagement really existed. The weight of evidence on this point is in favor of the Ro-

The court began work at once. Its sessions were marked by scenes in most of which Capt. Romeyn, who was his own counsel, figured to some disadvantage. Lieut, O'Brien testified as to the knock-down blow and the incidents within his personal knowledge leading up to it. Mr. Bennett told of Capt. Romeyn's criticisms of Mrs. O'Brien and the decision on Bennett's part not to eacort her to Washington. O'Brien alassaid that up to a few days before the parado said that up to a few days before the parado sip about Mrs. O'Brien and Lieut. Bamford.

On the day of the opening of the court Bamford dealed in an interview published in an Atlanta newspaper that he had ever been engaged to Miss Romeyn. He told how Miss Romeyn had summoned him to her home and how be had been ordered out of the home, although he was there by invitation. Romeyn replied to Bamford's interview by another interview, in which he said:

"If Lieut. Bamford says he was not engaged." Soon after Mrs. O'Brien arrived at the post the began to attract attention by her graceful bicycle riding. Several of the women of the post counted it a pleasure to be seen with her country. Lieut, O'Brien did not ride a bicycle, to my daughter, he lies."

"If Lieut. Bamford says he was not engaged to my daughter, he lies."

Miss Romeyn was also extremely agitated over Bamford's interview, and she took an Atlanta reporter to the houses of several women at the post to verify her statement that Bambut Lieut. Bamford did. Lieut. Bamford frequently joined Mrs. O'Brien and other women other women dropped out of these parties, and Lieut. Bamford and Mrs. O'Brien began to take

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ford was engaged to her, and had acknowledged it. She then went so far as to say that he had tried several times to get her to elope with him. Hamford then admitted in an interview that he had asked Capt. Romeyn for his daughter's hand, and also almost immediately had gone to Miss Romeyn and had asked her to declare that they were not engaged to be married.

On the second day of the trial Lieut. O'Brien, reiterated that he had full confidence in his wife and in Lieut. Bamford, and said he would trust his own life to Bamford at any time. Capt. Romeyn was heard to say something like "rot," in an undertone when Lieut. O'Brien said this, and he added aloud:

"I do not care to cross examine the witness on such a statement."

Lieut, O'Brien at once jumped up and said excitedly:

excitedly:
"I ask the protection of the court, and call for "I apologize," said Capt. Romeyn, somewhat reluctantly and with visible irritation.
"The Captain should apologize," said the President of the Court.
"I apologize to the Court," responded the Captain.
"One is due me personally," said Lieut.
O'Brien.

O'Brien.
"The Captain should apologize to the witness," said the President of the Court,
"I apologize to the witness," said Capt. Ro-

"I approgram and Lieut, O'Brien.
"I accept," said Lieut, O'Brien.
Public interest in the court's proceedings had so increased by this time that nearly 3,000 persons swarmed over the parade ground, and it became necessary to dispense with dress parade on that day.

The next day's session was devoted to an at-

became necessary to dispense with dress parade on that day.

The next day's session was devoted to an attempt by Capt. Romeyn to prove that what he said about Mrs. O'Brien was true, and that he was justified in knocking O'Brien down because O'Brien had violated an article of war in accusing him publicly. O'Brien, later in the trial, said he did not know that he was violating army rules when he accused Romeyn. Dr. Kellogg, son of Col. Kellogg, the commandant of the post, who had just died, testified that he did not attend Mrs. O'Brien's dinner because his father and mother objected to Mrs. O'Brien. Charles A. Sisson, an Atlanta bank clerk, testified that he had seen Mrs. O'Brien and Bamford on a tandem bicycle several times, and had heard general gossip about them. Other witnesses told of the bicycle trips, and then Mrs. Annie Glover of New Albany, Ind., cousin of Capt. Romeyn and his guest during the winter, testified that she had watched Bamford and Mrs. O'Brien at the post hop by request. She said she was "much shocked at the way they were carrying on." She characterized their conduct as "very improper and indiscreet."

Major Taylor, the surgeon of the post, testified that on Feb. 13 he had told Lieut. O'Brien of the gossip about Mrs. O'Brien, The Major said his daughter had declined to attend the O'Brien dinner party at his suggestion, not because he disapproved of Mrs. O'Brien, but because he did not want his daughter to be mixed up in the trouble. Miss Taylor afterward made a party call. Dr. Taylor refused to commit himself as to Mrs. O'Brien's conduct. Then up came Major Carter of the post to testify. When asked if he thought Mrs. O'Brien's conduct improper he said bluntly and with emphasis:

"Conduct improper! No!"

The next day was "ladies day" at the hearing. Lieut. Martin of the post, a friend of the Romeyns, testified that his wife had ceased to speak to Mrs. O'Brien's conduct. Improper he said bluntly and with emphasis:

"Conduct improper in No!"

The next day was "ladies day" at the hearing. Lieut.

ever heard any criticism of Mrs. O'Brien, said:

"I have heard nothing but unfavorable comment on her conduct."

Lieut. Kalk of the post testified that the conduct of Lieut. Bamford and Mrs. O'Brien was the talk of the post, and that he had not hesitated to characterize it as "a brazen proceeding." Mrs. Kalk supplemented this by testifying that the conduct of Mrs. O'Brien was "imprudent and unladylike," and she had therefore ceased to call on Mrs. O'Brien. She lived next door to the O'Briens and both families used the same porch. She had therefore not ceased to speak to Mrs. O'Brien. It was testified that Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Kartin, Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Ham, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Wales, and Mrs. Brown, all of the post or visitors there, had commented adversely on Mrs. O'Brien's conduct. Mrs. Kalk said she regarded the matter simply as a filrtation between an unmarried man and a married woman, Mrs. Portello testified that she saw "nothing peculiar" in the conduct of the persons most concerned, but she had ceased calling on Mrs. O'Brien for purely private reasons, which had nothing to do with the case under review.

The next day of the hearing was to be occupied with the testimony of Miss Homeyn. She was too flustered to go on the stand, and her testimony went over one day. Capt. Bowen of the post then testified that there was nothing that could be classed as criminal in the relations between Bamford and Mrs. O'Brien, and added:

I heard Mrs. Kellogg, the wife of the late command of the post say to my wife that she had ceased to I heard Mrs. Kellog stre wife of the late commandant of the post, say to my wife that she had ceased to go bleyele riding with Mrs. Cririen, as she had become tired of being made a convenience for the latter to meet Lieut. Hamford in the woods.

itired of being made a convenience for the failer to meet Lieut. Hanford in the woods.

Others testified to the gossip of the post regarding the matter.

It was April 26 when Miss Romeyn testified. She declared emphatically that she had been engaged to Lieut. Hamford, and said the engagement had been broken off because of Hamford's "scandalous relations" with Mrs. O'Brien. She then made the first direct attack on Mrs. O'Brien's moral character with bitterness. She testified, in speaking of Hamford:

I have frequently seen him leave the O'Brien house late in the evening, when all the lights in the residence were out. I remonstrated with him for both his negict of me and the entanglement into which he was leading binself and Mrs. O'Brien.

I knew that Mrs. O'Brien was an unfit person for any roung man or woman to associate with, for in the any roung man or woman to associate with, for in the

Ty to that time the testimony showed that Mrs. O'Brien might have been simply indiscreet. Miss Homeys left no doubt as to the inference she meant to convey.

Capt. Homeyn then testified that he was justified in his attack on a woman's character under the circumstances. He had warned gennets

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against her as an act of friendship, and declared that Lieut. Bamford had been "loverlike" in his attentions to Mrs. O'Brien. The entire garrison had been talking the matter over, O'Brien had villified him before the officers of the garrison, and he had slapped O'Brien in the face as the quickest way of closing O'Brien's mouth. Homeyn again broke into intense vituperation, and said.

his place."
The court stopped this kind of talk at once.
O'Brien went on the stand the next day for both
sides in rebuttal. He again declared his full
confidence in his wife and in Lieut, Banford.

The court stopped this kind of talk at once. O'Brien went on the stand the next day for both sides in rebuttal. He again declared his full confidence in his wife and in Lieut. Bamford. He did not object to attentions to his wife from other officers of the post. He had remonstrated with Lieut. Bamford over his actions toward Miss Homeyn, and had denounced Capt. Homeyn on the parade ground because what he said of Romeyn was true and he wanted it to become known. He had not written to Col. Kellogg, the post commandant, because Romeyn and the commandant were intimate friends. Capt. Homeyn was then called to retract a reflection he had made on Lieut. O'Brien at the hearing on the day before, and another Romeyn apology was recorded in the proceedings.

Interest in the trial again assumed fever heat on Wednesday, April 28. The reflection on Lieut. O'Brien by Capt. Romeyn was of a character considered so offensive in the South that many a man has been shot dead on sight for using it. It was feared that Lieut, O'Brien might be aroused to violence. Romeyn's apology ordinarily would not be regarded as a sufficient reparation. Friends of O'Brien hurried to his house to urge him not to commit any overt act. Commandant Porter of the post ordered out a guard to protect Romeyn on his way to and from the court room. It became known publicly at the same time that the members of Capt. Romeyn's company had given him a loving cup the day before as a testimonial to their esteem of him as a gentleman and a soldier. The testimony at the trial on this day was strongly in favor of Mrs. O'Brien. Officers of the garrison swore that the comment on her relations with Lieut. Bamford was not general nor entirely harsh.

Final testimony in the case was closed yesterday, and the closing speeches will be made toward of all the charges sent to the War Department and growing out of the Romeyn. O'Brien scandal should be finished. This undoubtedly means the trial of Lieut. O'Brien and Lieut. Bamford on charges by Capt. Homeyn, and also probably anot

insist that this was a complete vindication for him.

The end of this trial of Capt. Romeyn, or of Mrs. O'Brien, or of Lieut. Bamford, will not come until it is reviewed by the Secretary of War and possibly by the President. Then it will be known whother Mrs. O'Brien or Miss Romeyn is to be the heavier loser because of Lieut. Bamford's bicycle rides, walks, and dances with Mrs. O'Brien.

After that the findings in the court-martials that are to come will have to be passed upon.

Army Families in Army Posts. From the Army and Navy Journal.

If the Fort McPherson court martial proceedings will help to do away with the obsolete system of enforced residence at army posts of the families of offi-cers, it will have served at least one useful purpose So long as the army was stationed in the "Wild West" it was of course necessary for the Government to provide facilities in the way of residence. &c., but wherever, as is now generally the case, the vicinity of a post affords such facilities, officers and their famiies ought to be permitted to dwell wherever it suits their means or convenience, as is done in all civilized European countries. The enforced residence, in close juxtaposition, of families who might find themselves placed in an uncongenial position, can only tend to discord and make trouble. Another disagreeable feature, that of frequently shifting of quarters by the arrival of an officer claiming assignment according to his rank, could also be done away with if there were no quarters to be assigned. There would seem to be no more necessity for an officer's family living at a military post than for a policeman's family living in the station house. The women and children are not needed there, and their absence would be in many re

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\$48.00 V. M. Music Cabinet, 3 off, 32.00 \$276.00 V. M. Parlor Cabinet, 3 off, 184.00 \$18.00 Extension Tables, a off 12.00 40.00 \$60.00 China Closets, a off \$105.00 Bedroom Suits, 1 off \$225,00 Parlor Suits, 1 off, This Article Sold 150.00 at Third Off of the Marked Price \$45.00 Parlor Suits, 3 off 30.00

\$60.00 Leather Couches, a off, 40.00 \$75.00 Brass Beds, ¹/₃ off, 50.00 \$12.00 Iron Beds, \(\frac{1}{3} \) off, 8.00 \$45.00 Sideboards, 3 off 30.00 \$30.00 Hall Trees, 1 off, 20.00 \$30.00 Birdseye Chiffoniers, 1 off. 20.00 \$60.00 Odd Dressers, 3 off 40.00

In this sale are offered some goods of every character of furniture from the cheapest Chair to the most expensive Parlor Suit. No matter what you may wish in furniture you can secure it at this 1-3 off sale. Those who come Monday will get the best pick, but the sale goes on all week as long as the goods last. No charge for packing or carting. If you do not need the goods just at present, by paying a deposit we will hold them for you for 60 days. This is the best opportunity you have had this season to save money on furniture.

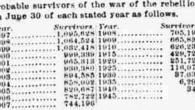
Two-Thirds of Them Already on the Pension Rolls-Their Expectation of Life.

It is some years since we last heard that George Washington's favorite body servant was still living at a green old age, or that the only survivor of Yorktown had just passed away, but early in the present generation these announcements were not uncommon, As time passed, however, and the end of the nineteenth century approached, such items of news began to be received with a good deal of wonder and skepticism, and there was suspicion that these ancient survivors of bygons glories were mainly spurious, yet the survival of one of Washington's younger servants as late as 1880 need not have been surprising. It would not have been impossible, or even an extraordinary thing. Probably the time will come, deep in the next century, when the last survivor of the great civil war will be just as fetching an individual with curious people, as a news quantity, as Washington's tenacious body servant or the Revolutionary survivor has been

with the same sort in our own time. That the last Union soldier in the war of 1861-65 is to be a "stayer," especially the one who draws a pension, is demonstrated by some recent longevity statistics compiled by Col. F. C. Ainsworth of the War Department, with regard to proposed pension law. Col. Ainsworth has made a study of this so:t of statistics in the last few years, and has come to be cepted as an authority by Congress on all such questions. His statistics showing approximately the number of soldiers that fought for the Union, the estimated number of survivors now, and the probable survivors at stated future periods until the last one of the heroes has expired, are not only interesting but also

very instructive. It is estimated that, excluding deserters, the 'nion survivors of the war now, 1897, number 1.095,628, and that not until the year 1945 will the last one of the veterans have disappeared. In 1945 eighty years will have claused since the close of the war, and if by any strange peradventure there still be a survivor at that remote date he must necessarily be at the least calculation a hundred years old. The very youngest survivors, the drummer boys, are now fifty years old and upward.

One of Col. Ainsworth's tables shows the probable survivors of the war of the rebellion on June 30 of each stated year as follows.



In view of the ever present question of pensions and the earnest efforts of many influential people to have all surviving soldiers of the war at once placed on the pension rolls, the magnitude of these surviving numbers thirtytwo years after the close of the war is startling. There is a very general impression that the exsoldiers of the war, by reason of the exposure soldiers of the war, by reason in the exposure and hardships they suffered, are more or less broken in health, and are hence more subject to the approach of disease and death than the average man who was not a soldier. This view is encouraged and countenanced by the ex-soldiers themselves, largely from vanity, to exaggerate the importance of their services to the flowernment.

diers themselves, largely from vanity, to exaggerate the importance of their services to the Government.

Col. Ainsworth's observations appear to explode this notion; he holds that the veteran soldier of the war will outlast the ordinary citizen, basing this judgment on the ground that the veterans may be considered a selected class, from among whom, by the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest, those of little endurance and tenacity of life have been eliminated, either by the viciseitudes of the war or their subsequent results. The lot of the average veteran, too, is very much better than that of the non-veteran, in that the former enjoys the benefit of liberal pension laws, enjoys preferment in municipal. State, and federal employment, and is cared for my relief associations and in Soldiers' Homes when he needs such care. These favorable conditions combined Induce in Col. Ainsworth the belief that the expectation of life of veterans of the war, in later years at least, is greater than that of hon-veterans of the same arcs.

Another curious fact disclosed by there statistics is that, because of the greater rate of mortality among the survivors of the higher ages, and the consequent more rapid decrease in their number, the average age of the shole class does not increase so rapidly as the age of an individual member of it. For instance, Col. Ainsworth's estimate shows that the average age of all strivitors as 28 years in 1805, shereas in 1805, thirty years later, it was only 57 years. The number of survivors on June 30, 1895, as obtained by se arately applying the

worth's estimate shows that the average age of all startivors as 38 years in 1805, whereas in 1805, thirty years later, it was only 57 years. The number of survivors on June 30, 1895, as obtained by set arately applying the life table to each group of survivors of the same age, differs by more than 40,000 from the Lumber obtained by using an average age in the calculation.

In making these estimates of survivors at different future dates, Col. Alusworth had recourse to the experience of insurance companies, as embodied in what is known as the "Thirty American Offices Table (Male." In speaking recently of the foregoing estimate, which was originally made in 1890, he says, in the light of six years subsequent observation: "There is no ground for the belief that a more accurate estimate than that of 1890 could have been made then, or can be made now."

On June 30, 1895, 735, 338 survivors of the war were borne on the pension rolls, 116, 117 other survivors had claims pending, and

150,209 "original invalid" claims were on the rejected or abandoned files of the bureau. These numbers include those who have been pensioned for service in the regular army and navy since the war, those who have died with rejected or abandoned claims on file, and some duplications in that class of claims. Making certain deductions it will thus appear that the Pension Bureau itself could account for 944. 184 survivors on June 30, 1895. At that date Col. Ainsworth estimated them at 1,154,810; a difference of only 160,616; or, without the deductions, a difference of 210,026, which, if we accept his estimates, represents the number of ex-soldiers who, up to June 30, 1895, have never made application for a nension.

It is the judgment of this expert that the number of survivors of the war who have never made such application is considerably larger han is supposed by those who have not studied the subject. These veterans include first, and probably most largely, those who are yet comparatively young men, who are still vicorous, and able-bodied, and are free from disabilities or allments that disqualify them for the performance of manual labor, or the discharge of their accustomed duties. It must be taken into consideration that the average age of all survivors of the war on June 30, 1895, was only 57 years, and consequently (because of the preponderance of enlistments at the lower ages) at least half of them, or more than half a million in all, must have been younger than that, and many of them must have been respected for pension because of their prosperous circumstances, or for sentimental reasons, or lecause they know that they are suffering from disabilities not pensionable under any law. Of course, there is no means of determining the total number comprised in these four classes, but my own observations as an ex-soldier lead me to agree with Col. Ainsworth that the number must be large: that it must equal, if it does not exceed, the 210,626, which must be added to the 644,184 accounted for by the records of the

which must be added to the 644, 184 accounted for by the records of the Peasion Bureau on June 30, 1893, in order to make 1,154,810, which is the total number of survivors, deserted errected and an amount of survivors, deserted errected and extinate. This is in the proportion of 817 of a thousand of all peasionable survivors.

It does not seem unfair to assume that in every thousand honorably discharged survivors thousand honorably discharged survivors there were on June 39, 1895, 182 who, for various reasons, had never made amplication for pension, and that the estimate of Col. Answorth as to the total number of survivors on that date is very mearly correct. And if correct for subsequent dates.

Taking the national census in 1890 fixed, the number at 1,034,073, which is 151,388 feas than the estimate of Col. Answorth for that rear. There is ample data upon which to base a reasonable conclusion that the census aggregate fell far short of the true number. In the first place many of the ex-soldiers were out of the country when the census was taken, and many more failed or declined to be enumerated as such for various reasons. Again the life tables showing the average rate of decrease, this number would have fellou in 1895 to 919, 954. But this last number exceeds by only 80,917 the number of survivers who are either already on the pension rolls, or lad claims pending at that date, and is 24,230 less than the number that can be considered to have been accounted for by the records of the Pension Office on that date, to say nothing of the very large number who have followed the pension and the recently made an examination of the records of all organizations known to have length and the recently made an examination of the records of all organizations and the survive of the relationship of the were large to make the number of all organizations and the survive of the relationship of the were the survive of the relationship of the records of all organizations, and then the rolls how many men served less than six months

that the bounty jumpers, enormous frauds in enrollments to fill out quotas in various parts of the Union, and on other accounts, would reduce the aggregate of indivitual soldiers in actual service by more than 150,000 men. If we then deduct the 280,792 ninety-day and sixmonths men, who really counted for but little in turning the scale, it is found that the Union army consisted of 1,580,000 men—including the dead, but excluding the deserters and 150,000 fraudulent names—men who were available for every sort of service.

The number of deaths in the army from all causes was 559,528. These figures include the killed, those who died of wounds and disease, and in prison, &c. The number of deserters was estimated at 117,247 at the close of the war.

Comparing Col. Ainsworth's statistics with the actual number of pensioners on the rolls, as shown by reports of the Pension Burean, it becomes apparent that on June 30, 1895, there were 447,551 ex-soldiers still living who were not drawing pensions. But of this number some 260,000 had applied for a bension under the various statutes, and about 150,000 of these had been rejected. Hence, out of the 1,182,889 survivors of the war on that date, as estimated by Col. Ainsworth, more than two-thirds were already on the pension rolls from one cause or another. This of course by no means shows the extert of the pension burden, because there are large numbers of widows and orphans drawing pensions not accounted for in the foregoing figures, which simply relate to and cover the sur civing soldiers of the war.

Washington, April 27. Leslie J. Perry.

THE SEAL OF NEW YORK.

Iwo Hundred Years Old and It May Be Laid Away Forever. In September, 1685, Thomas Dongan, Governor of the Province of New York, wrote to

England that "a new seal of this province was very much wanted, and ye people extraordinary desirous to have ye King's scal to their Patents and other papers that concern them." Not withstanding this recommendation, no seal was provided for the Province of New York until Aug. 14, 1687, two years later, when a warrant was issued for it by King James II. The scal in this warrant was described as engraven on the one side with our royal efficies, on horseback, in arms, over a landskip of land and sea, with a rising sun and a scrole. On the other side were the royal arms with the garter, crown, supporters, and motto with this nscription on the circumference, "Siglum Novi Eboraci," Such was the seal of the city of New York during the period of the English supre macy, but prior to that time the original and Dutch New York. It had its origin in Dutch times when the chief commerical activity of the townsmen of old New York was displayed in the purchase of furs from the Indians and nothing was so potent in bringing about a trade as gun powder, whiskey, or beads. The contracting parties were sailors and Indians. Hence there are on the seal a sailor and an Indian, representing the traders, and two beavers and two barrels, representing articles traded in. The windmills of Holland, celebrated in the seventeenth as well as in the nineteenth century, also are represented, and the four arms serve for the quarterings. An eagle surmounts the shield. The first scal, for New Amsterdam, was granted in 1654, the city having been incorporated the preceding year. For this the seal of the Duke of York was substituted under Gov. Nicolis, in 1669, and it was continued in use until 1686, when the first acknowledgment of the Dongan letter was made from London, the

until 1050, when the first acknowledgment of the Dongan letter was made from London, the warrant authorizing the seal following the year after. When Thomas Bongan resigned his office he turned over the seal of the city to Sir Edmund Andros, who afterward filed with the Colonial Secretary of State in London an extract from the published direction of James II. Though antiquariaus do not observe it, grammarians will return that the spelling of this letter of instruction is somewhat primitive, particularly as regards the word "we:

"And, whereas, since our accession to the crown, wee have appointed a new seal for our Colonies of New Engined, as also another seal for our Province of New York, which being now united under one government. Wee do hereby direct and require that the seal appointed for the said tolony of New England, be henceforthmade use for all that our territory and dominion in its largest extent and boundaries aforementioned, and that the Seal for our Province of New York be forthwith broken and defaced in your presence."

Such was the ignoble end of what was known as the English seal of New York and later on the Butch seal was restored, but it is now a question whether, for the Greater New York, it will not be necessary to establish a new seal for the nakes no claim to the Knickerbecker descent and there has recently been some talk of the establishment of a Greater New York seal designed to have representation upon it of the two large cities in the new manicipality and technood counties.

Buffulo Bill's Creat Show at the Garden.

Buffalo Bill's Great Show at the Garden. Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of

Madison Square Garden for the next two weeks. The most marked feature of the show is its atmosphere of genuineness. And while it is an intensely American institution, illustrating much of the pioneer history of the country, it is allied with an international exhibit of wild horsemen collected from the five continents. There is interest and excitement in every number of the programme, whether it is the Indians, the Cosawks, or the cowboys in their darling mate as thirteen different soldiers.

Deducting deaths and deserters from the army, 470,775, leaves 1,652,173 as the probable number of individual soldiers, according to the records, who were alive at the termination of service, and were not deserters. It is probable